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Approved For Release 2000/09/01 : CIA-RDP82-00457R005200090010-8

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

FLD
101

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 12 JUL 50

SUBJECT Scientific Activity in Poland

NO. OF PAGES 5

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NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. Scientific research in Poland is greatly restricted by lack of funds, and by a shortage of equipment and high quality materials. This is true in all scientific fields with the possible exception of medical research, where equipment seems to be better and materials more readily obtainable. As a result, science students have little opportunity to observe or conduct experiments in the course of their training. Requests for equipment and material are never acted upon for one year, and usually not for at least two years. To the present time it has been a general rule that the items requested are never obtained.
2. There has been no evidence of Soviet-Polish cooperation in scientific matters. The only Soviet equipment seen in Poland was on display at a fair and represented only the simulators of laboratory equipment. One group of Soviet scientists is known to have visited Poland during the summer of 1949, but although they visited several biological institutes, they were interested only in determining whether the principles of genetics being followed conformed to the approved teachings of Lysenko.
3. Until recently scientific research has been comparatively free from political interference. Scientists can still change positions, work on subjects of their own choosing, and are not required to take an active stand on politics. Laboratories and institutes are open to Polish scientists without any form of control and until about a year or two ago they were open even to foreign scientists. Under these conditions it would be virtually impossible for any secret or military research to be conducted at the known laboratories with any degree of security. It is believed that no important work is underway. The reasons for the lack of political interference seem to be threefold. First, no one in the government is qualified to organize science; second, the Communists, at least for the present, need the scientists more than the scientists need the Communists; and finally, the Communists have had more urgent problems to occupy their time.
4. Now for the first time, signs of political control are becoming noticeable. Unofficial efforts are being made to recruit scientists into the Communist Party. In the Bureau of Standards, for example, a political and non-scientific official is exerting more and more control. All scientific appointments are now for one year only and some good young scientists have not had their

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Document No. 010
No Change in Class. ☐
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Class. Changed To: TS S 6
Auth.: HR 70-2
Date: 13 June 78 By: 018

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appointments renewed obviously for political reasons. In a speech before the Congress of Microbiology in September (see below, paragraph 6b), Professor Parnas forecast that all scientific research would soon be directed by the state. The Soviets do not now allow sensitive research to be carried on in Poland because of its political insecurity. However, this will not directly affect the preparedness of the satellite countries. In the event of war, the Polish army would be dependent on the Soviets for equipment and, since the Army would probably not be utilized in the front lines, particularly in the early stages, it would not require advance technical weapons and equipment.

5. The National Factory of Optical Glass (PWO) at Jelenia Gora manufactures excellent laboratory glass equipment and optical instruments such as microscopes. Although there are a number of small plants in Poland producing this type of material, this factory is the only one producing a first-class product. A penicillin plant at Tarchomin, acquired through UNRRA, began production in September. A large, modern turbine factory, under construction in Eiblag in what was formerly East Prussia, was completely destroyed by explosion and fire in August, one month before production was scheduled to begin. The directors were arrested and the incident attributed to Anglo-American sabotage. Radioactive tracers are not in general use in Poland, although a few laboratories may have small quantities of radiophosphorus obtained from Stockholm. Uranium deposits of value have not been found in Poland and the good arsenic mines are not being worked for lack of markets.
6. Scientific institutes in Poland include:

- a. The National Hygiene Institute (PZH) in Warsaw, which is concerned with medical-bacterial problems, has branches in all the major cities of Poland. It produces practically all the vaccines and serums for medical purposes produced in Poland, and publishes a monthly paper on research, *Medycyna Dosw. I. Spoleczna*. The director of the institute is Professor Przesmycky. Four departments are known:

- 1) The Bacteriological Department under Prof. Przesmycky is working on influenza and clinical tests.
- 2) The Chemical Department is working on purity control of medicinals. Its chief is not known.
- 3) The Food Department is headed by Stanislaw Krauze.
- 4) The Nutrition Department is headed by Szczygiel.

- b. The University of Marie Curie in Lublin contains three institutes of microbiology.

- 1) The Institute of Microbiology is headed by a woman, Professor Ziemiecka, who is working on soil bacteriology and worked at one time in the United States with Dr. Wachsman.
- 2) The Institute of Medical Microbiology is directed by Professor Fleck, believed to be a strong Communist.
- 3) The Institute of Veterinary Microbiology is directed by Professor Parnas, a strong Communist. At the recent Congress of Microbiology (see below, paragraph 7), Parnas delivered a strong and unscheduled political speech in which he forecast the end of scientific societies in Poland. Within a short time, he reported, all such societies would be branches of an Academy of Science, and all scientific research would be directed by the state, which would allow none that did not further the interests of the state or serve the people. Parnas is believed to have spent 3 or 4 years in Russia.

- c. The Central Research Laboratory of the Coal Industry at Biskupice.

- d. The Institute of Industrial Chemistry (I.Ch.P.) in Warsaw, *Lecznosci 2*. This institute was destroyed during the war and research has been resumed only during the past year. The director is Professor Swiderek.

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- e. The National Institute of Agricultural Science at Pulawy.
- f. The National Cancer Institute at Gliwici. As far as is known, this institute consists merely of a hospital and no important research is being undertaken. Poland now has more radium than before the war. Somewhat more than 5 grams are being used in the treatment of cancer.
- g. The Curie Radiology Institute in Warsaw is well-known for cancer treatment.
- h. The Nencki Institute in Lodz is reported to be well-equipped.*
- i. The Military Anti-Gas Institute is believed not to have been reactivated since the war.
- j. The Institute of Cotton Products Research in Lodz.
- k. There has been some discussion of creating a National Institute of Biochemistry.
- 7. The 10th Congress of Microbiology of the Polish Microbiology Society was held in Gdansk from 4 to 7 September 1949. It was attended by about 300 scientists from Poland and Czechoslovakia. Scientists from the USSR were invited but none attended, and none were invited from the non-satellite countries, as they had been for the 1948 Congress held in Breslau. The following list of names of those scientists participating in the sessions of Congress represents over 90 percent of all important Polish scientists in the field of microbiology:

a. Honorary Committee:

Prof. Henryk Brokman
 Prof. Wilhelm Czarnocki
 Antoni Duda-Dziewierz
 Jan Kapusta
 Dr. Boguslaw Kozusznik
 Inz. Stanislaw Zralek

Witold Konopka
 Boleslaw Nowicki
 Mgr. Leon Srebrnik
 Gen. Dyw. Prof. B. Szarecki
 Dr. Jerzy Sztachelski
 Boleslaw Sliwinski

b. Organization Committee:

Prof. Jerzy Morzycki, Communist
 Dr. Stefan Krynski, anti-Communist
 Dr. Zenon Buczowski, anti-Communist
 Dr. Kazimierz Lachowicz

Prof. Ernest Sym
 Inz. Wacław Szybalski, anti-Communist
 Prof. Abdon Stryszak

c. Major speakers:

Kazimierz Bassalik, anti-Communist
 Stanislaw Legezynski
 Feliks Przesmycki

Rudolf Weigl, strong anti-Communist
 J. Brill
 Aniela Kozłowska, strong anti Communist
 Piotr Slonimski, living in
 Paris, France

d. Immunology:

L. Hirszfelfd, Communist
 W. Manski, strong Communist
 H. Hirszfelfdowa, Communist
 J. Lille-Szyzskowicz, Communist
 M. Osinska
 St. Krzysztoporski
 K. Jablonski
 S. Stetkiewicz
 J. Slomska
 F. Milgrom
 A. Bekierkunst
 A. Ber, Communist

M. Tuszkiewiczowa
 J. Adamski
 J. Szczygelska
 L. Fleck, strong Communist
 J. Chojnowski
 J. Rutkowski
 D. Borecka
 W. Mirkowski
 Z. Przybylkiewicz
 H. Dobrowolska
 J. Kostrzewski
 I. Szyzskowicz, Communist

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e. Medical and Veterinary Microbiology:

S. Slopek, anti-Communist	A. Zwierz
W. Kurylowicz, anti-Communist	M. Bilek
J. Niedzwiedzka-Trzaskowska	W. Prazmowski
J. Ostrowski	E. Plazek
E. Mikulaszek	Z. Skurska
Z. Bucowski, anti-Communist	E. Janczura
J. Wiza, anti-Communist	H. Walecki
Z. Sembrat-Niewiadomska, anti-Communist	E. Wojciechowski
W. Nicewicz	S. Legezynski
B. Chrzastowski	E. Sym
J. Duriakowa	I. Westfal
J. Parnas, strong Communist	F. Palewicz
M. Meisel, strong Communist	L. Ostaszewska, strong anti-Communist
W. Kunicki	K. Mrzowska
S. Stepkowski	J. Trzankowski
J. Niznansky, Czech	A. Chodkowski, of Leybridge, England
J. Gorska	I. Rybicka
K. Pakula	J. Alkiewicz
J. Kwapinski	A. Ratomski
B. Zablocki	F. Blawat, strong anti-Communist

f. Industrial and Agricultural Microbiology:

J. Ziemiecka	W. Piechowska (?)
W. Szybalski, anti-Communist	J. Golebiowska, strong anti-Communist
J. Skrzynska, strong anti-Communist	M. Pietruszkiewicz
J. Supinska-Jakubowska	J. Janicki
E. Maleszykova	W. Tuszyński, anti-Communist
J. Kochova (?), Czech	
M. Grabisz (?)	

g. General Microbiology:

B. Hoffman	H. Kakolowna
Symon, Czech	L. Janota
J. Schmidl	K. Raska, Czech
S. Krynski	S. Wojciechowska

h. Virus, Bacteriophage, Rickettsia:

W. Prazmowski	K. Lachowicz
M. Bilek	W. Swieckowska
J. Lipska, strong anti-Communist	R. Stepien (?)
J. Morzycki, Communist	S. Sobolewska
M. Morzycka	W. Glowacka
A. Pogorzelska	L. Dryll
A. Galia	J. Starzyk, strong anti-Communist
G. Zwierz	F. Galka, Czech
Z. Przybylkiewicz	R. Semkow
J. Kostrzewski (?)	A. Szenberg
S. Legezynski (?)	E. Walkowska
H. Makower, strong Communist	
S. Krynski, anti-Communist	E. Wojciechowski
F. Przesmycki	E. Mikolajczyk

i. Biochemistry, Antibiotics, Immunochemistry:

E. Mikulaszek, anti-Communist	M. Finczek
M. Walecki	P. Frazner, Czech
G. Bagdasarian	T. Lachowicz
W. Woznicka	J. Piasecki
H. Lamers	M. Rozwadowska-Dowzenko
K. Zakrzewski	L. Rzucidlo
	W. Kurylowicz, anti-Communist

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8. Scientific personnel in Poland includes:

- a. Flor Slonimski, listed as having participated in the Congress of Microbiology, is living in Paris, France, at 13 rue de P. Curie, Institut de Biologie.
 - b. Dr. Skromaczewska, a woman scientist attached to the Organic Institute at the Technical University in Gliwice, is a specialist in turpines (sic) and has had considerable experience with Tabun as a result of her work dealing with the problem of residual chemicals at the old German Tabun factory near Breslau. This plant is now known as the Raskita Factory and is being reconstructed as a factory for the production of organic intermediates from coal. The Germans did considerable damage to the factory during their retreat, and after the war the Russians removed all equipment but left all underground pipes and containers intact.
 - c. Professor Pomowski at the Institute of Analytical Chemistry, Technical University of Danzig, has had some experience with the chemical agent sternite made from arsenic. When the Russians disposed of captured German supplies of sternite at sea in 1948, the material became a hazard along the Polish coast and Pomowski worked on the problem of analysis.
 - d. Professor Stephen Minc, Professor of Physical Chemistry and Dean of Chemistry at the Technical University of Denmark, is not considered to be a good scientist.** He is about 32 years old and rose from a position of assistant professor to that of dean in 1½ years. He is a Communist and is believed to be a close relative of the Polish Minister of Interior Minc.
3. Professors D. Blaskovic, Dr. Helena Libikova and Dr. Bahna of the Microbiological Laboratory of the University of Bratislava are working primarily on influenza.

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[REDACTED] This may be the National Institute of Biological Research in Lodz.

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[REDACTED] The university mentioned is possibly a misprint for the Technical University of Danzig.

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